

Fig. 1

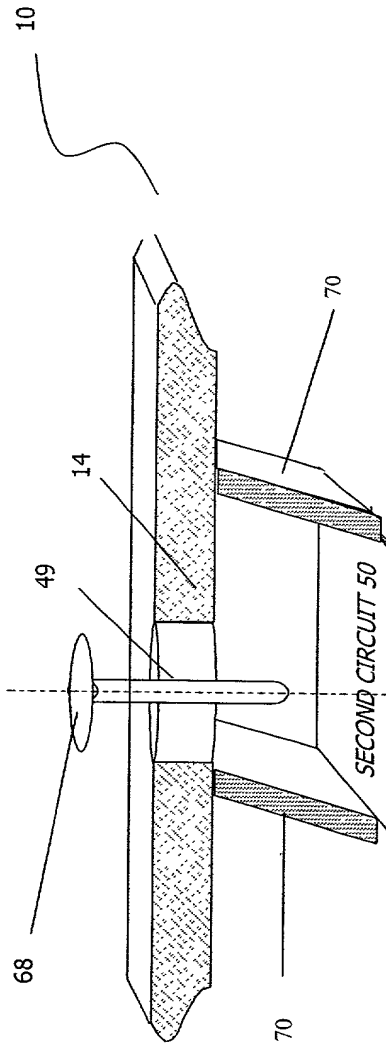


Fig. 3

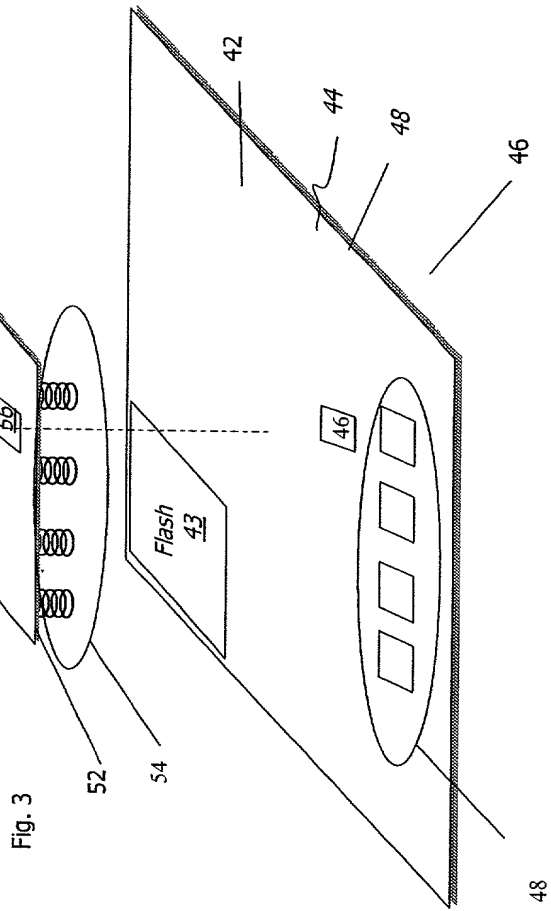


Fig. 2

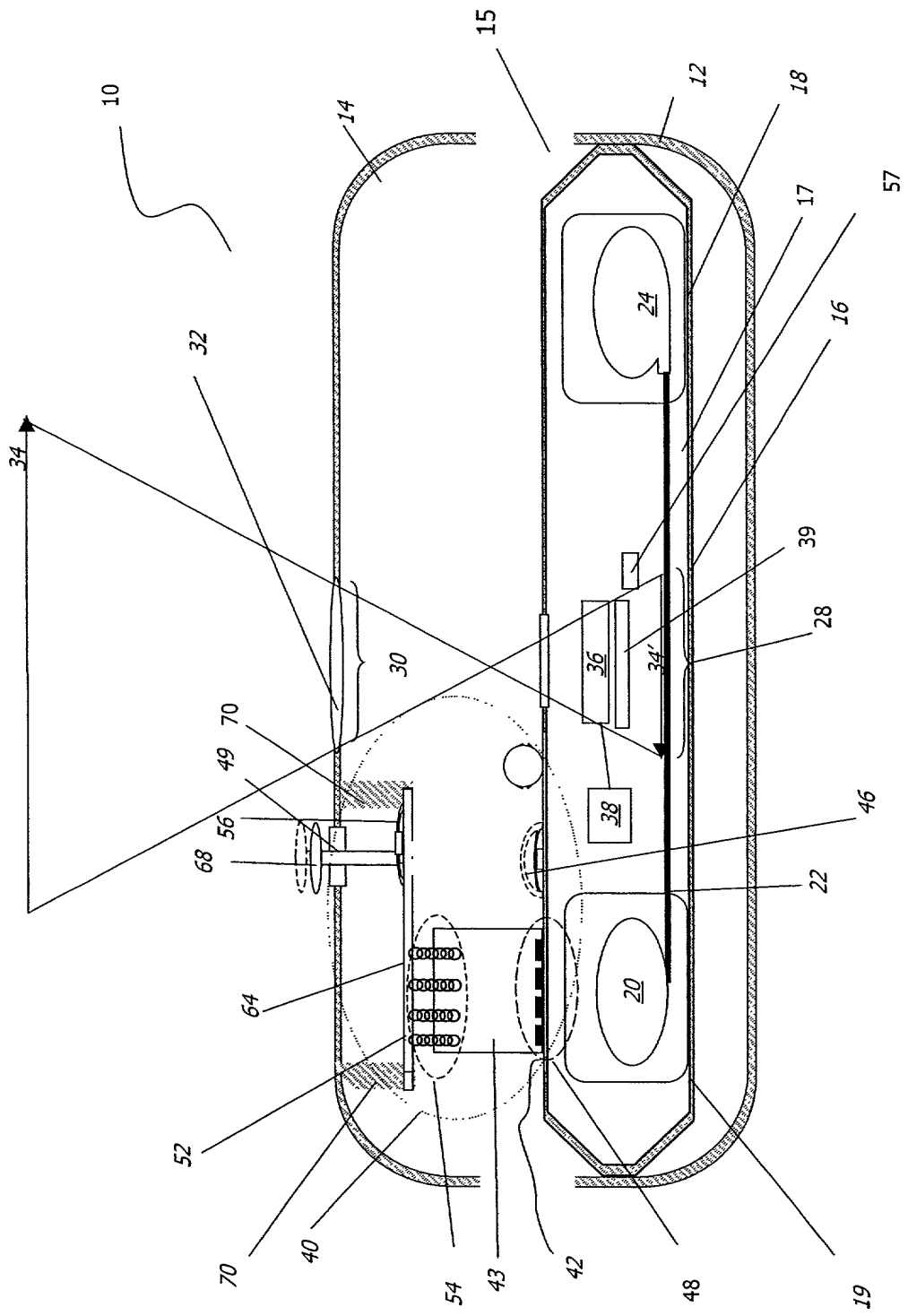


Fig. 4

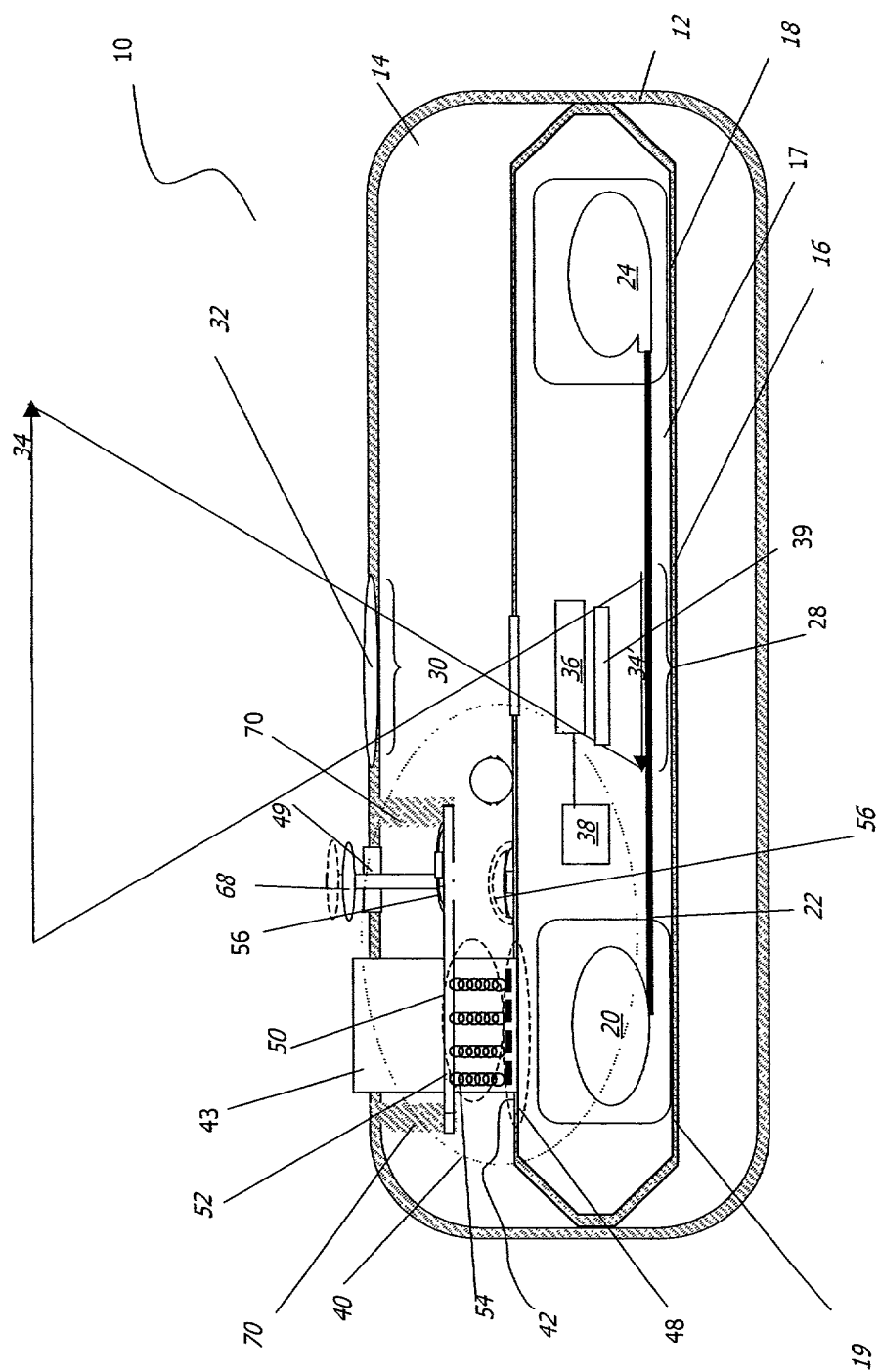
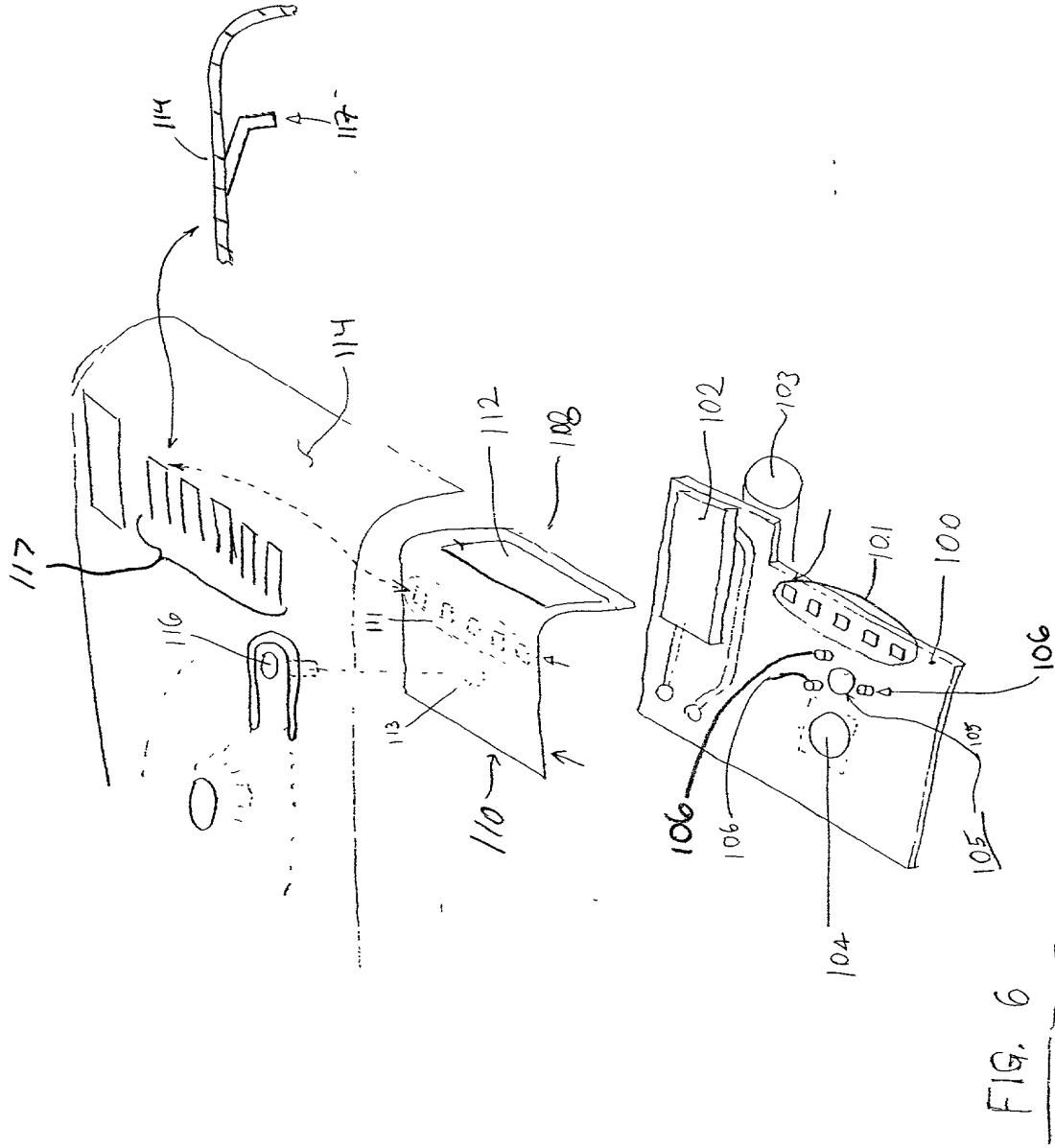


Fig. 5



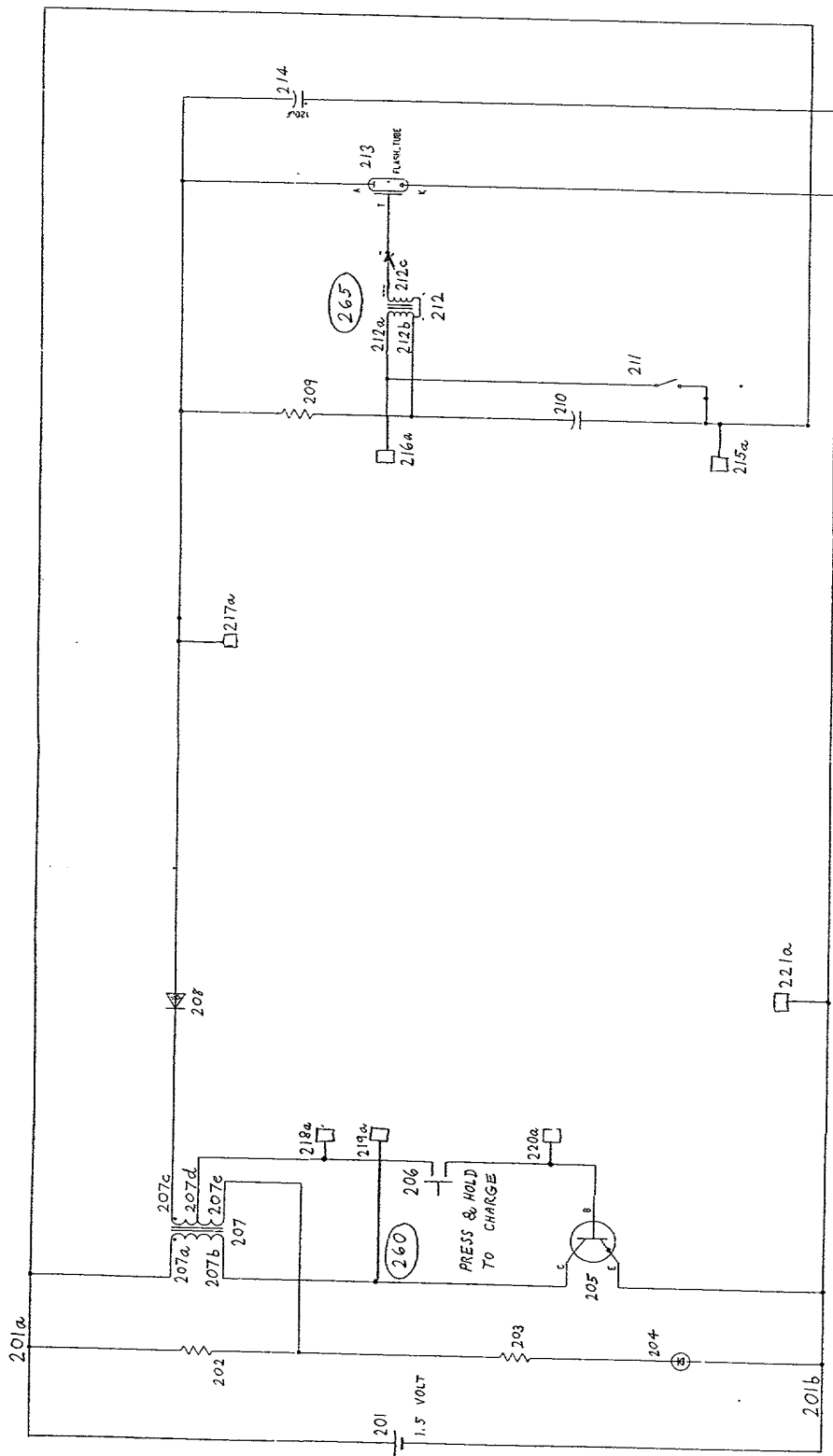
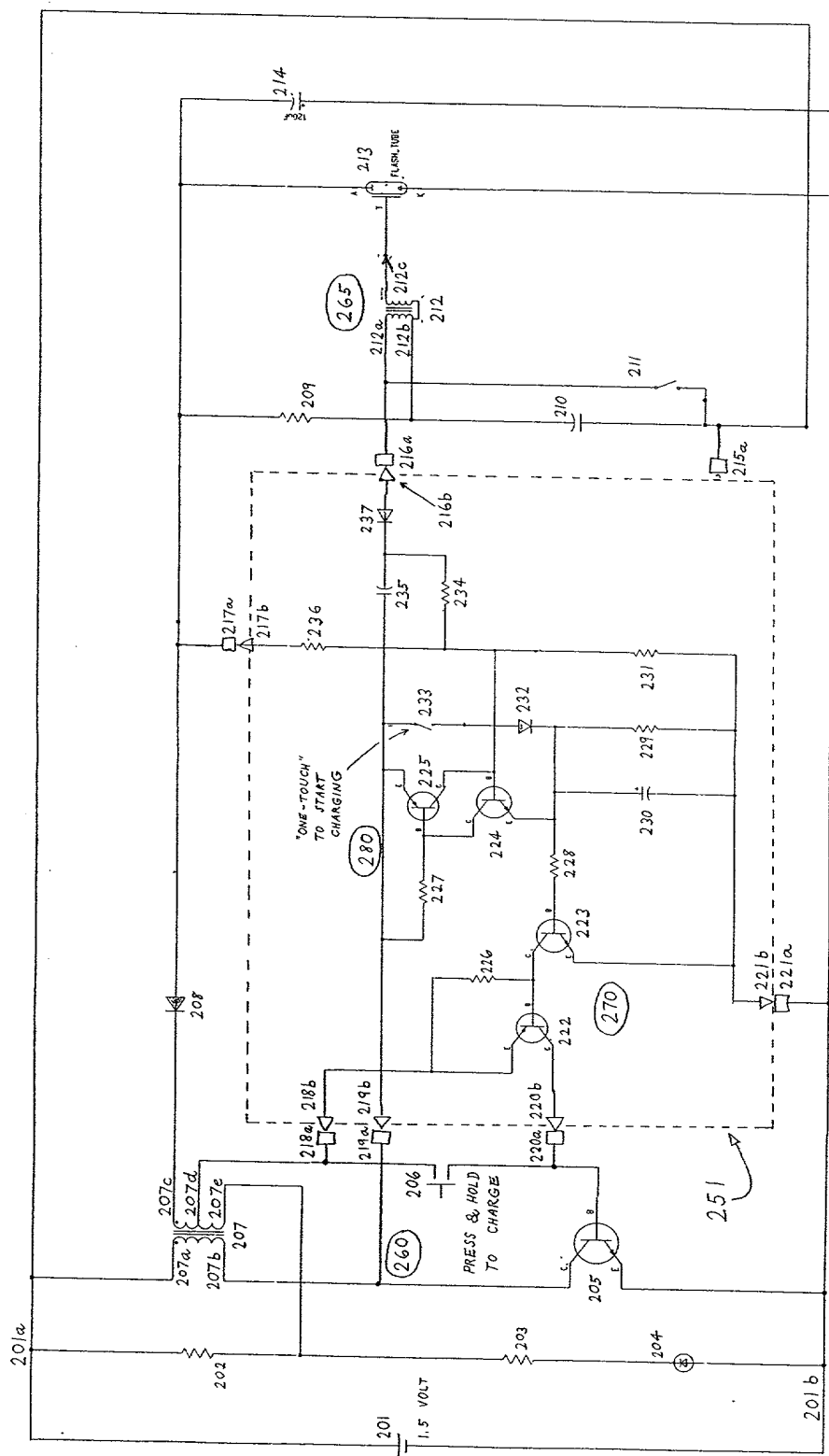


FIG. 7



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11

The schematic diagram illustrates the internal circuitry of a one-touch electronic device, powered by a 1.5 VOLT battery (201). The circuit is divided into several functional sections:

- Power and Grounding:** The 1.5 VOLT battery (201) provides the main power source. A ground connection (204) is shown at the bottom right. A resistor (202) is connected to the positive terminal of the battery.
- Input and Control Section (250):** This section, enclosed in a dashed box, contains the primary control logic. It includes a transistor (205) labeled "PRESS & HOLD TO CHARGE". A switch (206) is connected to the base of the transistor. A resistor (203) is connected to the emitter of the transistor. A diode (207) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A capacitor (208) is connected to the base of the transistor. A resistor (209) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (210) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (211) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (212) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (213) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (214) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (215a) is connected to the collector of the transistor.
- Output and Indicator Section (260):** This section, also enclosed in a dashed box, contains the output stage. It includes a transistor (216a) labeled "ONE-TOUCH TO START CHARGING". A switch (217a) is connected to the base of the transistor. A resistor (218a) is connected to the emitter of the transistor. A diode (219a) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (220a) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (221a) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (222) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (223) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (224) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (225) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (226) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (227) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (228) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (229) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (230) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (231) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (232) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (233) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (234) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (235) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (236) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (237) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (238) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (239) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (240) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (241) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (242) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (243) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (244) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (245) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (246) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (247) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (248) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A switch (249) is connected to the collector of the transistor. A resistor (250) is connected to the collector of the transistor.

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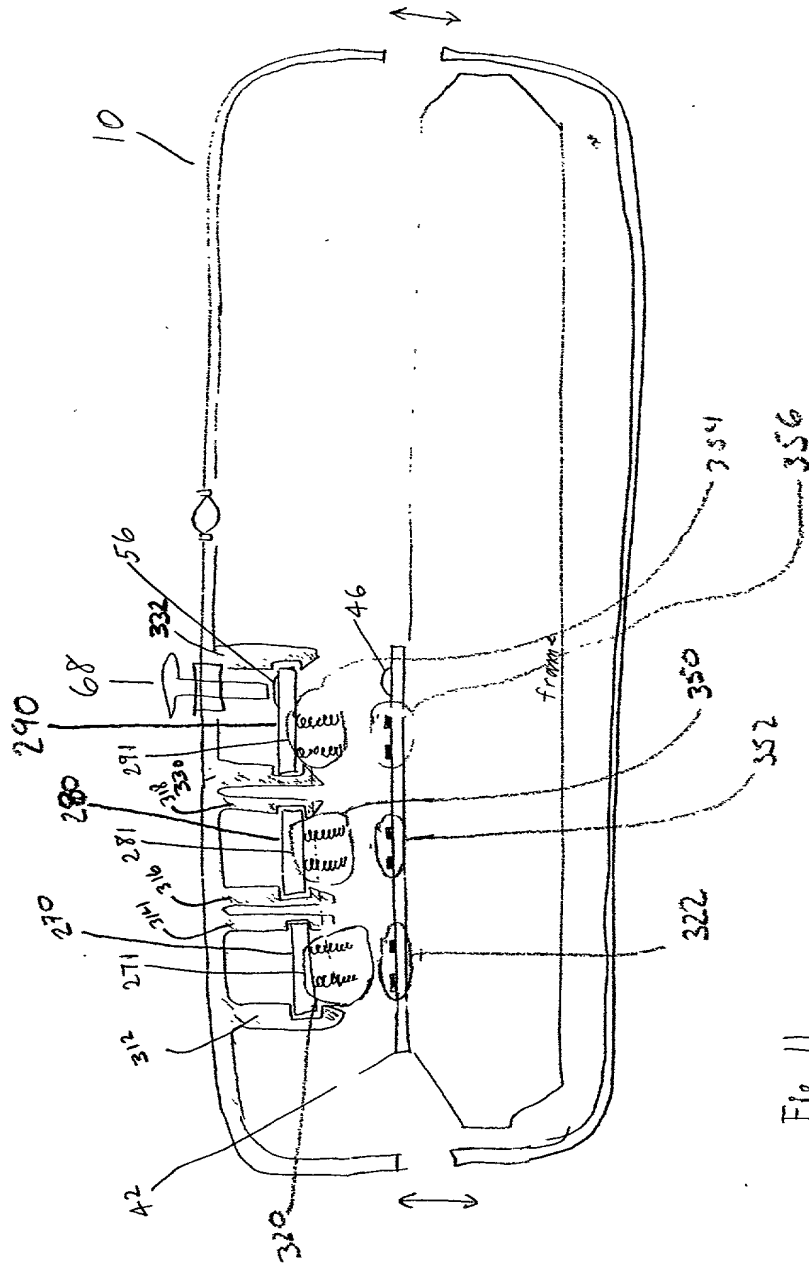


Fig. 11

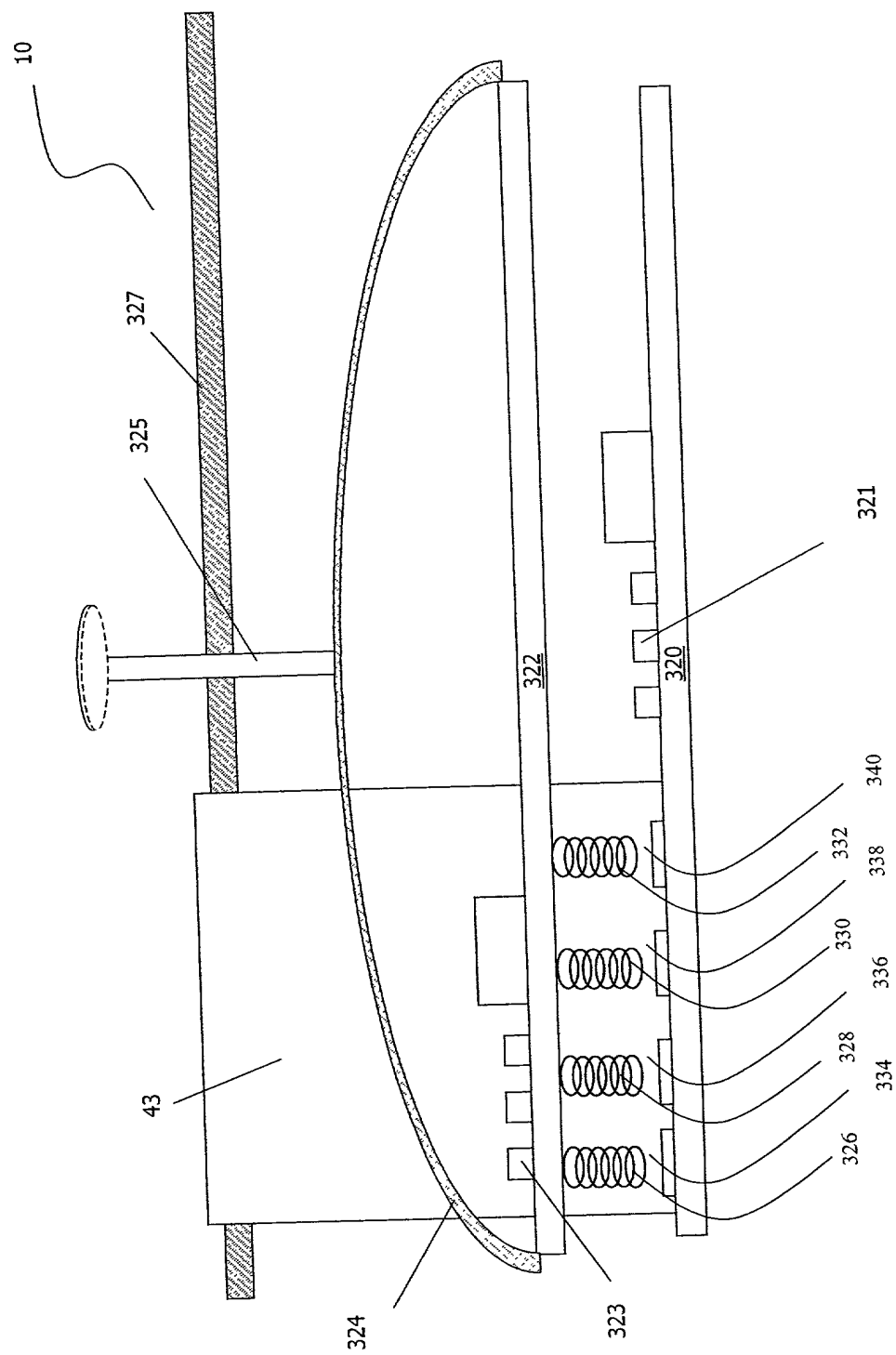


Fig. 12a

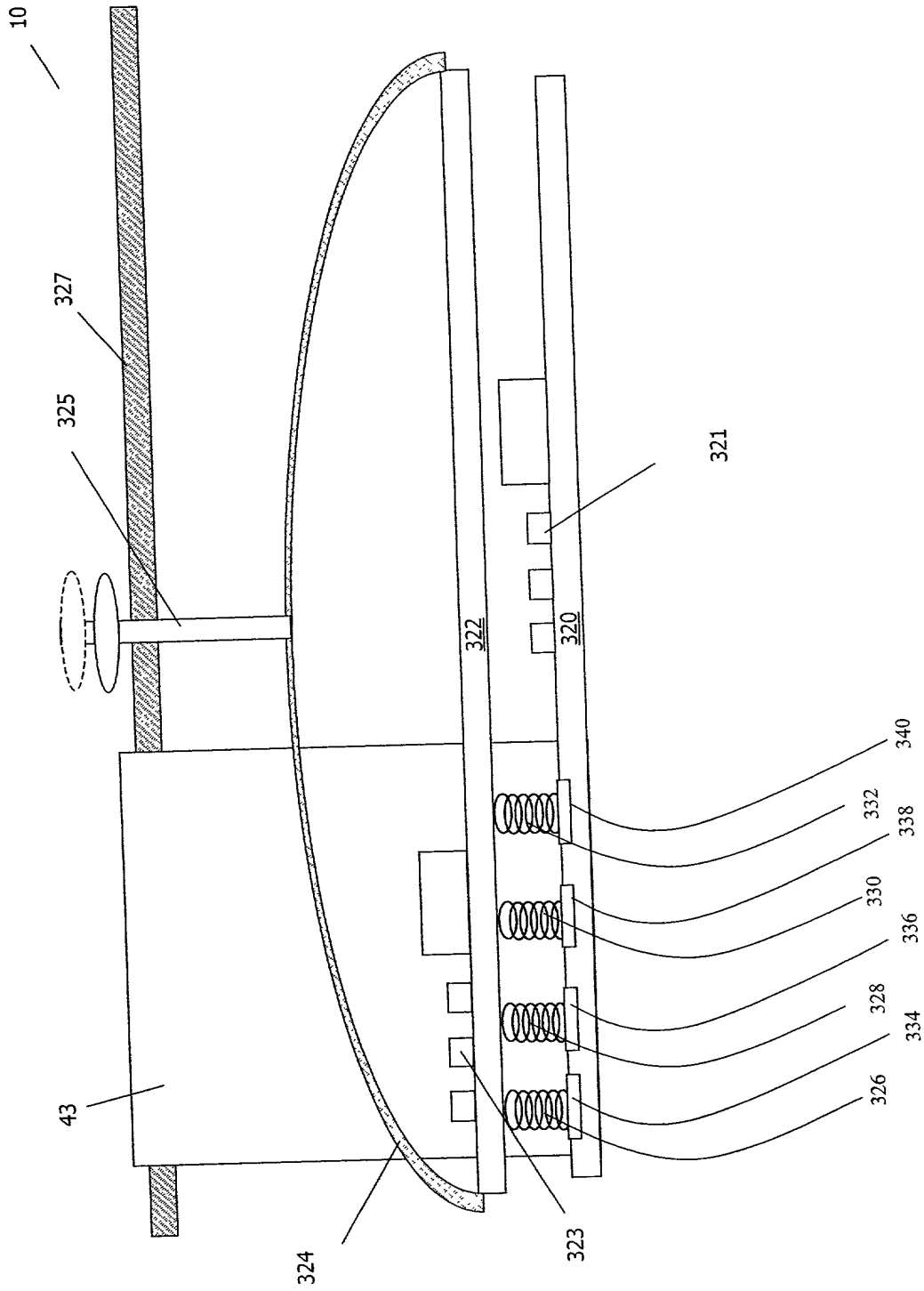


Fig. 12b

